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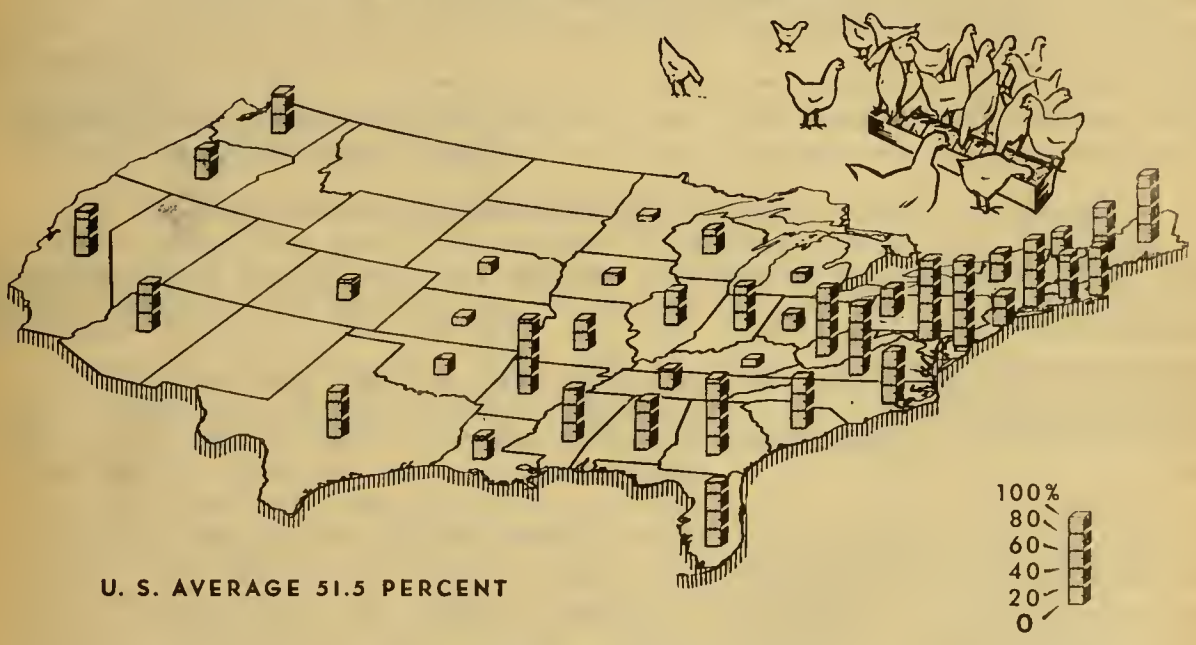
THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PES-154 BAE JULY-AUG. 1951

BROILER PRODUCTION AS A PERCENT OF COMBINED BROILER AND FARM CHICKEN PRODUCTION, 1950



EXCLUDING NONFARM CHICKENS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48207-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In 1950, the number of broilers produced was slightly greater than the number of chickens from farm production. On a weight basis, however, the proportion of broilers to farm chickens is somewhat smaller. Chickens raised in backyard flocks are not included in the chart above. Chickens from this source usually make up 10 percent of farm chicken production.

Details regarding this are shown in table 4 on page 8.

The poultry and egg situation at a glance

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Month or date	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Comments on current situation
Eggs										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	May	497.2	516.8	313.0	June	493.0	435.3	439.2	Decreasing seasonally but currently ahead of last year
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	May	338.5	342.5	336.2	June	319.2	323.4.	319.3	
Rate of lay per hen	Eggs	May	17.6	18.1	18.3	June	15.4	16.2	16.5	
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	Eggs	May	30.9	33.5	34.5	June	28.5	31.2	32.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	May	77.0	58.0	74.8	June	55.1	29.4	39.7	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	May	---	19.1	3.2	June	---	17.1	2.7	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	June	32.7	30.1	44.7	July	35.1	34.3	46.6	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	June	88	67	94	July	95	69	91	
Retail price (BAE)	Ct.per doz.	May	43.6	44.8	64.5	June	45.3	46.4	65.5	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	June	11.2	8.3	11.3	July	11.8	9.2	11.8	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	June 1	6,052	3,412	2,083	July 1	7,025	3,667	2,425	(At or near season
Frozen	Mil.lb.	June 1	210.3	179.7	162.7	July 1	247.6	188.5	190.1	(peak
Dried	Mil.lb.	June 1	---	80.2	51.4	July 1	---	93.0	45.9	
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	May	243.3	214.6	276.5	June	114.9	104.7	143.9	Output balance of year will be mostly for broilers.
Chicks and young chickens on farms	Millions	June 1	570.0	509.1	549.3	July 1	582.3	494.5	533.8	Indicates increase in Jan.1 1952 laying flock
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	June	2.97	3.61	3.95	July	3.03	3.70	3.95	
Poultry										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live	Ct. per lb.	June	23.5	22.1	27.3	July	24.1	23.4	37.0	(Affected by high level of broiler marketings and
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	June	115	76	87	July	117	80	86	(seasonally-increasing marketing of farm chickens
Retail price of chickens, dressed (BAE)	Ct. per lb.	May	42.8	52.6	56.8	June	42.0	52.7	54.6	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	June	27.0	28.8	35.8	July	27.7	30.5	35.3	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil.lb.	June 1	66.1	59.5	77.4	July 1	64.9	58.2	72.7	
Turkeys	Mil.lb.	June 1	42.3	77.1	47.9	July 1	37.1	64.1	39.5	
Chicken-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	June	8.1	6.1	6.9	July	8.2	6.3	6.8	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	June	9.1	8.0	9.1	July	9.2	8.2	8.9	
Average weekly receipts of poultry at Central Western Primary Markets, per plant	Thous. lb.	May	10.7	16.8	26.5	June	17.0	24.5	30.2	Rising seasonally
Average weekly placement of chicks in 7 broiler areas	Millions	May	---	7.0	9.9	June	---	7.3	9.7	High

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 31, 1951

SUMMARY

Although egg production is declining seasonally, output is running higher than a year earlier. A three percent gain over a year ago in the July 1 rate of lay per bird more than made up for the slightly smaller number of layers on farms.

Despite larger supplies, strong demand is holding egg prices above a year earlier, when they were at the lowest summer-time levels since the war ended. The outlook is for further seasonal increases.

The main hatching season for farm laying flock replacement is completed. The number of young chickens raised on farms is estimated at 702,676 thousand -- an increase of 5 percent over the number raised in 1950, but 10 percent less than the 1940-49 average. The laying flock replacement hatch occurred relatively late this year. Therefore, it is likely that eggs produced by pullets will not be marketed in large volume until fairly late in the fall.

Egg Production Declines Seasonally; Prices Move Irregularly Upward

Egg production on farms is declining seasonally toward the annual low-point which, for the U. S. occurred in September last year. Reflecting this trend in supplies, the general tendency in egg prices has been upward, although the day-to-day price movements have not been uniformly so.

Although moving downward seasonally, current egg production is higher than a year ago. On July 1, the national laying flock was 1 percent smaller than a year ago but laid at a rate 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Consequently production was 2 percent higher.

Production, in the coming mohths, is likely to increase further compared with a year ago. The large number of pullets being raised this year will eventually raise the number of layers higher than a year ago. On January 1 there may be 3 percent more layers than at the beginning of this year. In addition, the rate of lay is likely to continue to increase. The gain over a year earlier is likely to be greatest in November and December, when the rates last year were held below the trend by unusual weather.

The increase in production through the remainder of 1951 will probably offset the reduction from last year in the quantity of shell eggs placed in cold storage. July 1, 1951 holdings of shell eggs were 2.4 million cases against 3.7 million a year earlier.

July 1 stocks of frozen eggs, 190.6 million pounds, were 1.1 percent greater than the 1950 peak holdings. Production of frozen eggs during June amounted to 39.7 million pounds against 29.4 million pounds in the like period of 1950. Production and stocks during the next few months are expected to remain higher than during 1950.

Stocks of frozen eggs at 35 markets as of July 28 increased 3.5 million pounds over the July 1 holdings, while those of shell showed a decrease of 83 thousand cases. Indications are that the peak holdings were reached during this period, and net movement for the rest of the year will be outward.

The relatively late hatch this year suggests that large scale marketing of eggs laid by 1951 pullets and the seasonal price decline may not occur until relatively late in the year. In the last 5 years, the seasonal peak in farm egg prices has occurred once each in September, October, and November, and twice in December. One of the December peaks was in 1950, when unusual weather depressed production and delayed the arrival of supplies to market.

Chicken Supplies Increasing Seasonally; July Prices Lower

Average chicken prices declined slightly from mid-June to mid-July as marketings increased. Broilers and hens declined about equally in price.

Chicken meat supplies have been increasing and will probably increase further in the next few months. Marketings of farm chickens are normally high during July, August, September, and October, with the peak coming in either September or October. Heavy marketings of broilers will continue as the record large numbers of broiler chicks placed since the first of May reach marketing age.

Downward price pressure from these supplies will be partly offset by continued high red-meat prices and general high-level demand.

Hatchery Output High

A continuing high volume of hatchery output has provided large numbers of chicks for laying flock replacement as well as for broiler production. The large hatch of chicks for egg production is over for this year, but broiler placement continues at a high rate.

The number of young chickens raised on farms in 1951 is estimated at 702,676,000--5 percent more than were raised in 1950, but 10 percent less than the 1940-49 average. All regions showed increases over 1950. The gains were greatest in the North Atlantic and Western States, while the increases in the remaining regions did not exceed 4 percent. These regions include States where egg surplus problems have been chronic.

The general increase in young chickens reflects, in part, the favorable egg-feed price ratios that existed during the main hatching season. The large increase in the North Atlantic States may also have been stimulated by the strong demand for hatching eggs in that region. Most of the increase for the United States as a whole came fairly late in the season.

Table 1.- Chickens raised on farms in 1951, with comparisons

Period	Region						United States
	North Atlantic	E. N. Central	W. N. Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
10-year average							
1940-49	100,814	148,237	220,805	84,851	161,193	68,450	784,350
1949	107,920	141,443	194,948	75,932	153,372	70,126	743,741
1950	100,132	130,059	175,112	68,256	132,291	64,425	670,275
1951 1/	113,659	130,842	181,518	70,308	133,588	72,761	702,676
Percent 1951 is							
of 1950	114	101	104	103	101	113	105

1/ Data for 1951 are preliminary.

Egg Imports so far in 1951
Differ from 1950: Less from China,
More from the Netherlands

So far in 1951, the pattern of imports of eggs and egg products into the United States has been markedly different from the preceding year. To date in 1951, movement of dried egg products, principally yolk, has been light in contrast to the large imports of the same period of 1950. In the second quarter of 1951 imports of shell eggs from the Netherlands were substantial, exceeding imports from Canada, usually our most important foreign source of that commodity.

The changes in the foreign trade pattern are of considerable significance to sectors of the food industry producing or using these egg products. However, the shell equivalent of the U. S. egg imports are but a small percentage of the total national supply. In 1950, for example, the total imports were equivalent (shell basis) to 0.4 percent of the U. S. production of eggs, and in the first quarter of 1951 the equivalent percentage was 0.2.

The virtual end to dried egg imports from China followed a "freeze" in December 1950 of Red Chinese dollar balances in the United States, and an embargo upon exports to the U. S. proclaimed by the Peiping government shortly thereafter. The available foreign trade data indicate that the two actions have been effective in curbing the trade in dried egg.

Shell egg imports from Canada during the first 5 months of 1951 totaled 2,907 thousand dozen. Of this amount only 15 percent were imported in March - May. This marked slackening from the January - February rate resulted from a changed price differential existing between United States and Canadian markets. The U. S. - Canadian egg trade is very sensitive to the relative prices in the 2 countries, since important terminal markets in the U. S. and Canada are within a day's truck haul to each other. The U. S. tariff on chicken eggs from Canada (as well as from most other countries) in the shell, is 3½ cents per dozen.

During April and May, the Netherlands landed 431 thousand dozen eggs in the United States, 2.5 times as many as were received from Canada, normally our largest supplier of shell eggs. Trade sources suggest that the continuation of this trade from the Netherlands will be sensitive to the relative net returns which are possible in Holland from exports to (a) Germany, (b) United States, and (c) the Caribbean area and South America.

Table 2.- Imports of egg and egg products, by country of origin, average 1937-39, 1940-41, 1942-45, annual 1946-50, with comparisons

Item	Unit	Average 1937-39	Average 1940-41	Average 1942-45	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1950 1/	1951 1/
Shell eggs	1,000 doz.										
Chicken	do.										
Canada	do.	5	3	376	478	527	1,400	3,250	5,162	2,143	2,907
Dominican Republic	do.	10	115	257	152	24	2/	102	18	18	2
Argentina	do.	---	4,337	252	---	---	3/	---	---	---	30
China	do.	114	10	---	1	1	2	6	2	2	1
Hong Kong	do.	129	1	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---
Netherlands	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	569
Other	do.	102	37	9	2/	7	1	1	3	---	2
Total	do.	360	4,503	894	631	559	1,403	3,359	5,185	2,164	3,511
Other than chicken	1,000 doz.										
China	do.	3/	110	2/	41	112	190	222	239	92	48
Hong Kong	do.	3/	64	---	6	14	13	13	12	4	52
Other	do.	3/	1	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	8	---	140
Total	do.	2/	175	2/	47	126	204	235	258	96	240
Dried whole egg	1,000 lb.										
China	do.	88	42	2	---	4/	28	93	147	4	4/
Hong Kong	do.	196	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/
Other	do.	5	1	3	1	1	1	4/	---	---	---
Total	do.	289	43	5	1	1	29	93	147	4	1
Dried egg yolk	1,000 lb.										
Canada	do.	---	---	64	---	4/	4/	---	125	100	---
China	do.	2,147	2,294	142	---	4/	205	1,767	7,208	1,744	1
Argentina	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	5	22
Other	do.	2	8	---	---	---	26	44	19	---	4/
Total	do.	2,149	2,302	206	---	4/	231	1,811	7,367	1,849	23
Dried egg albumen	1,000 lb.										
Canada	do.	4/	---	40	6	65	52	---	4/	---	---
China	do.	1,350	331	38	4/	---	2	43	192	8	46
Other	do.	4	1	4/	---	---	---	5	4/	---	---
Total	do.	1,354	332	78	6	65	54	48	192	8	46
Eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved	1,000 lb.										
Mixed whole egg	do.										
Canada	do.	---	---	12	4/	---	---	45	25	---	---
China	do.	8	4/	---	2	4	2	3	1	---	---
Other	do.	---	---	---	---	2	4/	---	---	---	---
Total	do.	8	4/	12	2	6	2	48	25	---	---
Egg yolk	1,000 lb.										
Canada	do.	---	---	10	---	---	---	283	149	---	---
China	do.	659	6	---	4/	4/	4/	---	7	145	4/
Other	do.	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/
Total	do.	665	6	10	4/	4/	4/	283	156	145	4/
Egg albumen											
Total	do.	4/	---	4/	---	---	4/	---	192	---	---

1/ January-May.
2/ Less than 500 dozen.
3/ Not shown separately prior to 1940; included in statistics for chicken eggs.
4/ Less than 500 pounds.

Note: Totals may not agree with sum of individual items due to rounding.

Index Numbers of Seasonal Variation of Egg Prices

Index numbers of seasonal variation of farm egg prices for the months July 1951 through June 1952 have been computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This index is used for making the seasonal adjustment which is a step in converting monthly farm egg prices to a percentage of parity.

Compared with the monthly index numbers for 1950-51, the changes are minor and do not exceed two points for any month. The changes are such as to tend to lower seasonally-adjusted prices for the months of September, November, and December, and to increase them in January and February. The peak month for seasonally-adjusted egg prices is again October. The changes in the index are shown in table 3.

The seasonal adjustment factors used in the adjustment for seasonal variation are not necessarily those that may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture for use in connection with legal minimum price ceilings as provided in Section 402(d) (3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

A dozen medium eggs (about 1.4 pounds) are approximately equivalent in protein value to 1 pound of beef and in fat value to 0.2 pound of butter or margarine. On an equal-weight basis, eggs are equivalant to beef as a source of thiamine (vitamin B_1) and iron, and are twice as good a source of riboflavin (vitamin B_2). They are about one-third as good a source of vitamin A as butter. Beef contains no vitamin A; eggs contain no vitamin C. In nutritional value, the egg is second only to milk.--Hans Lineweaver and Robert E. Feeney, Western Regional Research Laboratory, as cited in Crops in Peace and War, the 1950-51 Yearbook of Agriculture, page 676.

Table 3- Index numbers of seasonal variation of egg prices, 1945-52 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	101	92	84	84	85	86	94	98	108	116	125	123
1946	102	93	85	84	85	87	96	101	106	114	122	121
1947	104	90	85	85	86	90	94	101	106	116	120	120
1948	106	92	87	84	86	88	95	100	107	116	119	121
1949	104	91	88	85	86	88	96	101	107	116	119	119
1950	103	91	88	85	86	89	97	103	111	118	116	114
1951	101	89	87	87	87	90	97	103	112	118	117	116
1952	99	87	87	87	87	90						

1/ For earlier years, See Poultry and Egg Situation, August 1946, page 10.

Table 4 .- Broilers and chickens from farm production: Numbers and pounds produced, by States and regions, 1950

(Data for cover chart)

State and region	Broilers: production in specialized enterprises		Chickens from farm production						Production, broilers plus chickens from farm production		Percentage composition of total production			
			Sales		Home consumption		Production 1/				Number		Pounds	
	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Broilers	Chickens	Broilers	Chickens
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	16,923	74,461	4,424	23,890	468	2,340	4,868	26,100	21,791	100,561	77.7	22.3	74.0	26.0
New Hampshire	4,821	18,320	4,290	23,595	284	1,278	4,484	24,378	9,305	42,698	51.8	48.2	42.9	57.1
Vermont	576	2,189	1,298	7,139	262	1,389	1,434	7,835	2,010	10,024	28.7	71.3	21.8	78.2
Massachusetts	9,322	37,288	6,455	34,857	794	3,970	7,487	40,112	16,809	77,400	55.5	44.5	48.2	51.8
Rhode Island	836	3,093	821	4,105	106	530	940	4,700	1,776	7,793	47.1	52.9	39.7	60.3
Connecticut	14,347	55,953	4,503	22,065	536	2,626	4,925	24,132	19,272	80,085	74.4	25.6	69.9	30.1
New York	9,784	35,222	16,442	80,566	2,788	13,661	19,292	94,531	29,076	129,753	33.6	66.4	27.1	72.9
New Jersey	6,163	22,803	9,547	44,871	1,001	4,705	11,981	56,311	18,144	79,114	34.0	66.0	28.8	71.2
Pennsylvania	13,562	47,467	25,118	120,566	4,184	20,920	30,063	145,139	43,625	192,606	31.1	68.9	24.6	75.4
North Atlantic	76,334	296,796	72,898	361,654	10,423	51,419	85,474	423,238	161,808	720,034	47.2	52.8	41.2	58.8
Ohio	5,823	18,634	17,429	83,659	6,077	28,562	23,035	109,960	28,858	128,594	20.2	79.8	14.5	85.5
Indiana	27,902	89,286	21,603	101,534	5,361	21,980	26,617	121,883	54,519	211,169	51.2	48.8	42.3	57.7
Illinois	14,610	42,369	20,117	94,550	6,949	29,881	26,134	120,051	40,744	162,420	35.9	64.1	26.1	73.9
Michigan	2,180	7,194	15,190	74,431	3,533	17,312	18,320	89,768	20,500	96,962	10.6	89.4	7.4	92.6
Wisconsin	6,607	19,821	14,252	65,559	4,751	21,380	18,743	85,743	25,350	105,564	26.1	73.9	18.8	81.2
East North Central	57,122	177,304	88,591	419,733	26,671	119,115	112,849	527,405	169,971	704,709	33.6	66.4	25.2	74.8
Minnesota	2,193	6,579	23,243	106,918	6,260	26,918	29,129	132,116	31,322	138,695	7.0	93.0	4.7	95.3
Iowa	6,007	19,823	31,076	152,272	7,496	32,982	37,801	181,476	43,808	201,299	13.7	86.3	9.8	90.2
Missouri	14,288	42,864	21,993	101,168	8,517	30,661	28,796	123,945	43,084	166,809	33.2	66.8	25.7	74.3
North Dakota	—	—	3,658	16,827	2,070	8,694	5,466	24,316	5,466	24,316	—	100.0	—	100.0
South Dakota	—	—	8,799	41,355	2,844	11,660	11,271	51,267	11,271	51,267	—	100.0	—	100.0
Nebraska	2,975	8,628	15,719	70,736	5,611	21,883	20,806	90,261	23,781	98,889	12.5	87.5	8.7	91.3
Kansas	2,094	5,863	13,624	58,583	7,111	25,600	19,816	80,231	21,910	86,094	9.6	90.4	6.8	93.2
West North Central	27,557	83,757	118,112	547,859	39,909	158,398	153,085	683,612	180,642	767,369	15.3	84.7	10.9	89.1
Delaware	81,226	243,678	1,530	6,885	293	1,260	1,770	7,907	82,996	251,585	97.9	2.1	96.9	3.1
Maryland	54,437	163,311	4,262	19,605	1,462	6,140	5,550	24,945	59,987	188,256	90.7	9.3	86.7	13.3
Virginia	40,033	124,102	4,222	19,843	6,360	22,260	10,079	39,739	50,112	163,841	79.9	20.1	75.7	24.3
West Virginia	15,079	48,253	3,031	13,640	2,060	8,240	4,665	19,963	19,744	68,216	76.4	23.6	70.7	29.3
North Carolina	25,015	70,042	6,142	27,025	9,270	30,591	15,442	57,748	40,457	127,790	61.8	38.2	54.8	45.2
South Carolina	8,801	23,763	943	3,961	6,011	20,437	6,776	23,650	15,577	47,413	56.5	43.5	50.1	49.9
Georgia	62,892	176,098	3,462	13,848	8,040	25,728	11,337	38,916	74,229	215,014	84.7	15.3	81.9	18.1
Florida	9,036	26,204	2,124	7,859	1,507	4,822	3,391	11,793	12,427	37,997	72.7	27.3	69.0	31.0
South Atlantic	296,519	875,451	25,716	112,666	35,003	119,478	59,010	224,661	355,529	1,100,112	83.4	16.6	79.6	20.4
Kentucky	1,908	5,533	7,346	34,526	8,702	30,457	14,952	59,832	16,860	65,365	11.3	88.7	8.5	91.5
Tennessee	4,205	11,774	8,422	36,215	6,730	23,555	13,877	54,288	18,082	66,062	23.3	76.7	17.8	82.2
Alabama	13,114	35,408	4,363	17,452	6,971	19,519	10,964	35,491	24,078	70,899	54.5	45.5	49.9	50.1
Mississippi	17,005	47,614	6,506	22,771	5,945	17,240	11,883	38,023	28,888	85,637	58.9	41.1	55.6	44.4
Arkansas	49,179	137,701	6,296	25,814	4,843	15,013	10,894	39,823	60,073	177,524	81.9	18.1	77.6	22.4
Louisiana	2,790	7,533	3,209	12,515	5,068	18,752	8,063	30,432	10,853	37,965	25.7	74.3	19.8	80.2
Oklahoma	2,909	7,854	9,547	38,188	5,896	19,457	14,705	54,693	17,614	62,547	16.5	83.5	12.6	87.4
Texas	33,383	90,134	17,975	66,508	13,931	41,793	30,406	102,751	63,789	192,885	52.3	47.7	46.7	53.3
South Central	124,493	343,551	63,664	253,989	58,086	185,786	115,744	415,333	240,237	758,884	51.8	48.2	45.3	54.7
Montana	—	—	1,805	7,942	1,257	5,028	2,932	12,398	2,932	12,398	—	100.0	—	100.0
Idaho	—	—	2,168	9,106	1,211	4,844	3,230	13,324	3,230	13,324	—	100.0	—	100.0
Wyoming	—	—	663	2,718	441	1,632	1,074	4,227	1,074	4,227	—	100.0	—	100.0
Colorado	1,638	4,750	3,555	14,576	1,659	6,138	4,870	19,304	6,508	24,054	25.2	74.8	19.7	80.3
New Mexico	—	—	959	3,836	796	2,468	1,664	5,940	1,664	5,940	—	100.0	—	100.0
Arizona	1,048	3,039	566	2,207	347	1,214	926	3,472	1,974	6,511	53.1	46.9	46.7	53.3
Utah	—	—	3,528	13,759	530	1,802	3,836	14,695	3,836	14,695	—	100.0	—	100.0
Nevada	—	—	239	980	121	460	366	1,465	366	1,465	—	100.0	—	100.0
Washington	5,860	17,580	5,890	26,505	2,187	8,748	8,054	35,149	13,914	52,729	42.1	57.9	33.3	66.7
Oregon	2,130	6,816	3,273	14,728	1,358	5,704	4,444	19,590	6,574	26,406	32.4	67.6	25.8	74.2
California	23,484	79,846	20,388	79,513	3,479	11,481	23,787	90,682	47,271	170,528	49.7	50.3	46.8	53.2
Western	34,160	112,031	43,034	175,870	13,386	49,519	55,183	220,246	89,343	332,277	38.2	61.8	33.7	66.3
United States	616,185	1,888,890	412,015	1,871,771	183,478	683,715	581,345	2,494,495	1,197,530	4,383,385	51.5	48.5	43.1	56.9

1/ For farm chickens, production is sales plus home consumption, adjusted for increase or decrease in year-end inventory of chickens on hand.

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